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a few days before the bill passed took part in putting the finishing touches on the provisions of the Lacey Act incorporated in that Code. Later he took an active part in securing an increase in the appropriation for the maintenance of the buffalo herd in the Yellowstone Park.

In recognition of his interest in the protection of migratory birds he was recently appointed a member of the Advisory Board and was to have been present with other members of the committee at the hearing in Omaha on August 6, but was prevented by absence in California. Always interested in any measure for the conservation of wild life and ready to assist to the utmost of his ability, Major Lacey was a staunch friend of the Department, an earnest advocate of wild life conservation, and a singularly effective worker in this field. It is unfortunate that he could not have lived a few days longer to have learned the outcome of the measures for the protection of migratory birds and the plumage clause in the Tariff Bill, in which he was much interested.—T. S. PALMER, *Assistant Chief, Biological Survey*.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

A REVISION OF THE GENUS *CHAEMEPELIA*. By W. E. CLYDE TODD. (*Annals of the Carnegie Museum*, VIII, May 8, 1913, pp. 507-603).

This is a careful and thorough revision of a difficult group of birds, and one leaving little to be desired in manner of treatment. The author had at his disposal "no less than nineteen hundred and twenty specimens of this genus, representing all of the known forms, and including a number of types", a quantity of material sufficing for a satisfactory solution of most of the problems involved.

Five species are recognized in the genus, *passerina*, *minuta*, *buckleyi*, *talpacoti*, and *rufipennis*. A sixth species, *Columba cruziana* Prevost and Knip, generally placed in the genus *Chaemepelia*, is here made the type of a new genus, *Eupelia*. *Chaemepelia* and *Eupelia*, with five other genera, are placed in the subfamily Claraviinae, corresponding to Salvadori's Peristerinae. *C. passerina* is divided into sixteen subspecies, *minuta* into two, *rufipennis* into two, while *buckleyi* and *talpacoti* each remains undivided. Three new South American subspecies of *passerina* are designated, *parvula* from central Colombia, *nana* from western Colombia, and *quitensis* from Ecuador; and *C. minuta elaeodes* is described from Costa Rica.

In the treatment accorded the North American forms of *C. passerina* certain changes are noted from the arrangement in the A. O. U. Check-List. The bird of the southeastern United States once more receives the name of *passerina*; *C. p. bermudiana*, of Bermuda, is relegated to the synonymy of *C. p. bahamensis*,

which is itself considered as but poorly differentiated from the Cuban bird.

The critical, detailed discussions of the various forms contain much that is interesting and suggestive, and will undoubtedly prove most helpful to future workers in the group. The exceedingly thorough bibliographical research carried out by the author has borne its fruits in the satisfactory solution of various nomenclatural puzzles of long standing.

The paper closes with a table of the average measurements of the various forms, and a list of the skins examined, with the source of each specimen.—H. S. SWARTH.

A STUDY OF THE NESTING BEHAVIOR OF THE YELLOW WARBLER (*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*). By HARRY C. BIGGLESTONE. (*Wilson Bulletin*, xxv, June, 1913, pp. 49-67, 5 tables).

In the *Wilson Bulletin* for June, 1913, is to be found a most notable article on the nesting behavior of the Eastern Yellow Warbler. The paper records observations made by Harry C. Bigglestone from a blind near the Macbride Lakeside Laboratory on Lake Okobogi, Iowa, during the summer of 1912. The nest was discovered before the set of eggs was complete and after hatching was watched continuously during hours of daylight until the young had flown. During the eight days involved the author received relief from other students in the laboratory at meal times and other periods of the day, thus lightening the tediousness of the task.

The patience displayed was certainly rewarded by the results obtained, for the reviewer can think of no paper which has furnished so much valuable information as to the details of the nesting behavior of any single bird. Even such minute details as the way in which the hatching bird frees itself from the shell and the time taken for this operation are recorded.

By marking the young warblers with colored strings tied about the leg, the author was able to keep track of the amount of food each was fed. Tables show the number of visits made by the parents, the distribution of food by days, and the distribution of food to the different nestlings. A total of 2373 visits with food were made, even though feeding was left entirely to the female during the last few days. The food was found to be made up entirely of insects, "green worms" being the largest item.

Under the heading of sanitation are recorded many interesting facts regarding the removal of excreta. For the first few days the parent birds usually ate the excreta, but later it was carried away. The egg-shells were all eaten. A table gives the total number of excreta sacs, together with their disposal.